Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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PRIME MINISTER TO MAKE CLEAR JAPAN'S POLICY

General Tojo to Address Diet Members at Session Reopening on January 21

SHIGEMITSU TO SPEAK

Foreign Minister to Clarify Nippon's Attitude; Kaya Also Making Statement

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will clarify Japan's immutable national policy in his speech at the 84th session of the Imperial Diet to be reconvened on January 21.

He will be followed by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, who in his speech, will declare to the whole world the Empire's resolute foreign policy in the face of the complicated international situation and reiterate once again the lofty objective of the current war.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's statement is awaited with much interest in all quarters, as it will be his first Diet speech since his assumption of the foreign portfolio. He did not make a ministerial speech at the 82nd and 83rd sessions owing to the brevity of their duration.

In the meantime, representative members of the House of Representatives including Tadahiko Okada and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker, respectively, met in conference at 10 a.m. on Saturday and decided on the agenda for the opening day of the forthcoming session.

According to the decision arrived at, the plenary session will open at 1 p.m. on January 21. Subsequently, a report will be made of the release of Tokichiro Aino from military service and his consequent re-assumption of the Diet membership.

This will be followed by the by-election of the Chairman of the All-House Committee to fill the vacancy created through the death of Shizuo Makino. The Speaker will be given the power of nomination. Prime Minister Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will then make their respective statements. Fusanosuke Maeda and Budaiyu Kogure will interpellate.

It was revealed that the Budget Committee meeting will get under way on the second day, January 22.

U.S. FEARS DANGER OF INVASION MOVE

Paper Points Out Big Plane Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—Dangers against the anti-Axis forces attempting an invasion of western Europe in the near future continue to be expressed in the United States, according to reports received here. The Philadelphia Inquirer in an editorial today, for instance, said whether or not Tuesday's large-scale air raid on Germany was intended as a prime air rehearsal for a prospective all-out anti-Axis drive "it appears to demonstrate that such a drive should not be started until the German resistance is further worn down."

The editorial said that many American lives would be saved if an invasion were held up until aerial attacks "have effectively crushed Germany's power to strike back."

Meanwhile, the New York Herald Tribune, commenting on President Franklin Roosevelt's recommendation for labor draft, warned, "No one can predict in advance the chance of war. One serious defeat in the field might change the whole present complexion of the struggle and bring about a situation which would strain the nerve and sinew of America to the utmost. The strain exists now."

Supporting Roosevelt's recommendation, the paper warned, "Neither ignorance nor false complacency can be permitted to sidetrack so important a measure."

British Plane Details Given

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—The British Typhoon fighter plane, which is said to be the world's largest and fastest fighter plane, is equipped with a new powerful Napier motor with 24 cylinders developing 2,200 horse power.

Prince Kanin Granted Staff to Be Carried In Imperial Palace

His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin has been permitted to carry a staff in the Imperial Palace because of his attainment of an advanced age of 80 this year. Each New Year the Imperial Family is gracious enough to grant staffs to high ranking subjects attaining the 80th year of age to be carried when they enter the Imperial Palace. His Imperial Highness is the first of the Princes of the Blood to receive this high honor. Three distinguished persons were also granted the staffs, it was made known Saturday. They are Dr. Seitaro Kubota, Privy Councillor, Yosaburo Takekoshi, Privy Councillor, and General Minobu Ono. Count Aisuke Kabayama and five other peers the same day were granted a set of wooden cups and a gift of money each, as they are 80 years old this year. Marquis Toyokage Yamanouchi and 10 other peers, who have attained the 70th year of age, were similarly honored.

BURMA STATE BANK OPENS FOR BUSINESS

U Ba Maung Appointed First Governor; Two Japanese Advisers Also Named

Domei

RANGOON, January 15.—A ceremony marking the opening for business the newly-founded National Bank of Burma, which is to form the pivotal center of all monetary activities in independent Burma, was observed at the bank here this morning.

For the time being, pending the arrival of the new currency ordered from Japan, the new bank will concentrate on the handling of State treasury affairs and national savings, but as soon as the currency becomes available it will begin the issue of banknotes with the thyat and piya as the new units. The establishment of this national bank is expected to go far toward consolidating the financial foundation of the rejuvenated State.

The Government is to put up the total capitalized sum of thyat 10,000,000 (equivalent to rupees 10,000,000). The head office of the bank is to be situated in Rangoon. U Ba Maung is to be the first Governor. Chuichi Shimooka and Tsuyoshi Ishida respectively, Japanese adviser and assistant adviser to Mr. Maung, are to act as liaison between the bank and the Japanese authorities.

The monetary system in Burma before the war was much of a colonial character, while the currency in circulation, the rupee, was issued by the Indian Reserve Bank with its head office in Bombay, exactly as in the case of the rupee circulated in India. Precisely in the same way as the industry of Burma constituted part of the colonial acquisitions of Britain, the Burmese monetary system depended on Britain for its maintenance and development. With political independence granted the Burmese, they quite naturally desired the establishment of a financial system operated by and people of Burma.

Already in the August of 1942, with the establishment of a Burmese Administrative Council, its Department of Finance drafted a scheme for a national bank and in the July of last year, with the independence of the country around the corner, a Draft Burmese National Bank Decree was prepared. After the declaration of independence, in order to put the finishing touches to that scheme, the Government on August 11 appointed Dr. Thein Maung, the then Minister of Finance, as chairman of the Burmese National Bank Establishment Preparatory Committee of nine.

With the positive support of the Japanese authorities, the committee held ten meetings and on September 29 at its final session adopted the now perfected Draft Burmese National Bank Decree. The draft decree was presented to the Government in a report of the committee and the Government sent it to the Privy Council, which, on December 18, passed it without alteration.

On January 9 this year, U Ba Maung was appointed Governor, U Chit Tun, manager and six others directors. Chuichi Shimooka was appointed adviser and Tsuyoshi Ishida as assistant adviser.

This morning, at the opening ceremony, many notables of the Government and private interests

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PEAK ATTAINED IN WAR OUTPUT BY U.S., BRITAIN

Many Symptoms of Over-Burdened War Economy Breaking Out at Every Turn

HOSTILITIES' COST STUDIED

Expenditures, Allocations and Production in Two Countries Summarized

Anglo American war production has reached its peak with cancellations of important military and naval contracts, closure of munition plants and other symptoms of an over-burdened war economy breaking out at every turn, according to a survey of the war costs of the United States and Britain and their war economies made in certain reliable quarters.

President Roosevelt, in spite of that, presented in Congress on January 13 another astronomical budget for the current year of $99,769,000,000, of which $90,000,000,000 is to cover the cost of the war.

Summarizing the reports received on the United States and British war expenditures, their allocations and the state of production up to the first half of the 1943, the following picture is obtained.

According to the returns of the United States Department of Commerce, the war expenses up to June, 1943 amounted to $115,000,000,000 on the Axis side and $300,000,000,000 on the anti-Axis side. Britain in 1942 spent $18,200,000,000, the United States $77,000,000,000, Canada $3,000,000,000, Italy $6,100,000,000 and Germany (first half of 1942) $26,400,000,000. These figures probably were obtained on the basis of official exchange rates without taking into consideration the differences in the products of the countries listed and include Lend-Lease and mutual aid spendings, so that they cannot be regarded at once as indicating the relative fighting strengths of the belligerents. Reuters estimates the cost of living standard before the war on the basis of $6.53 (Economic Journal April number) to the pound. The Economist (January 17, 1942) calculates the cost of munitions at $8 to the pound and a recent British White Paper computes Lend-Lease commitments at $6 to the pound. Taking these rates into consideration and putting the pound-dollar exchange rate of $6, we obtain the following figures for the war costs of the various belligerents:

Spendings By U.S.

The United States up to June, 1943 appropriated $110,000,000,000 to pay for the war; received $2,000,000,000 from other countries; sent $13,000,000,000 to other countries and defrayed herself $99,000,000,000.

Britain appropriated £16,400,000,000; received from other countries £900,000,000; sent to other countries £3,200,000,000 and defrayed herself £14,100,000,000, which on the basis of $6 to the pound is $84,600,000,000.

Australia, Canada and India together appropriated £2,900,000,000; received from other countries £3,800,000,000; sent to other countries £200,000,000 and defrayed themselves £6,500,000,000, which is equivalent to $39,000,000,000.

The Soviet Union received from other countries $3,000,000,000.

The war expenditure of the United States for the current year is $100,000,000,000; receipts from other countries are $2,000,000,000; remittances to other countries $12,000,000,000 and her own war cost $90,000,000,000.

The war expenditure of Britain is £5,800,000,000; receipts from other countries are £800,000,000; remittances to other countries £1,400,000,000 and her own war cost £5,200,000,000, which is on the 6-1 basis $31,200,000,000.

The war expenditure of Canada is £1,000,000,000; her remittances to other countries are £300,000,000 and her own war cost is £700,000,000, which is $4,200,000,000.

India's receipts from other countries are £400,000,000 and her own war cost is the same, which is $2,400,000,000.

The war expenditure of Australia is £400,000,000; her receipts from other countries are £100,000,000; her remittances to other countries £100,000,000 and her own war cost

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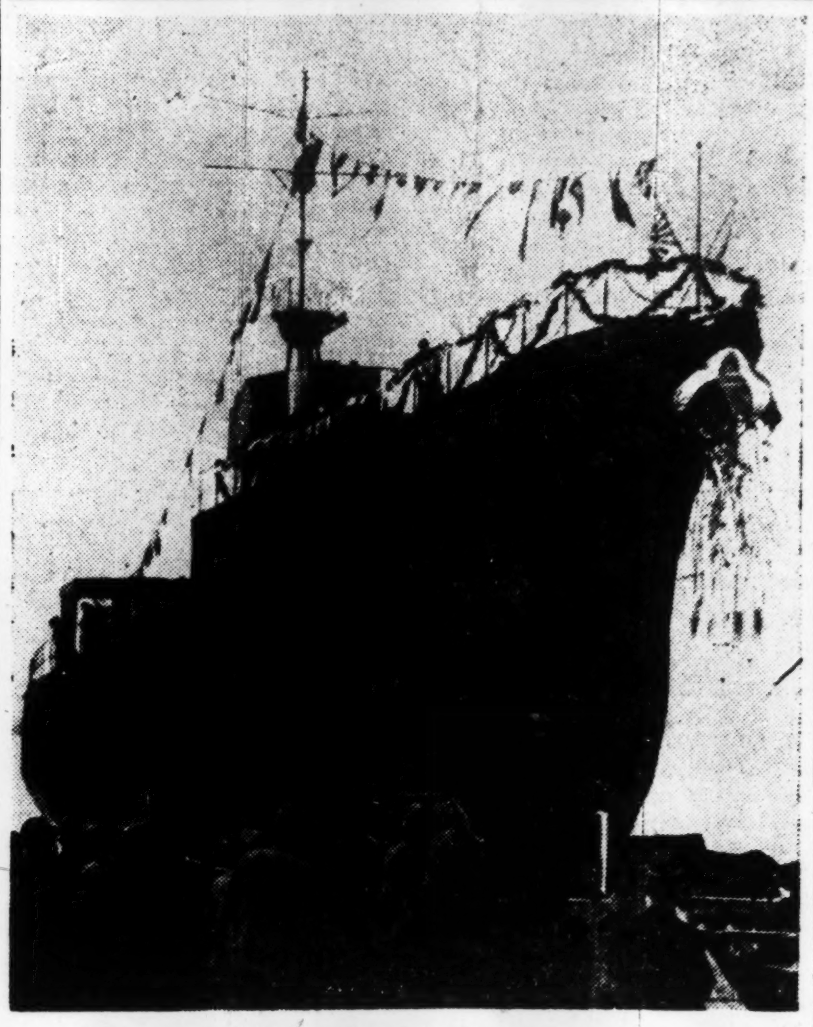
Another Coastal Ship Launched



Built with the funds donated by the people the coastal defense ship Hokoku No. 2 was launched on Saturday at a certain shipyard in the Keihin district in the presence of Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station and over a hundred government officials. Some of the workmen who assisted in the building of the vessel were also present. In the above photograph the craft is seen gliding into the sea with her Naval Ensign fluttering proudly in the breeze. The ceremony started at 8:10 a.m. with the playing of "Umiyukaba" by the Naval Band. The launching of three coastal defense ships in close succession will contribute greatly to the defense of the Empire.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

THORNY PATH AHEAD FOR FOE IN PACIFIC

British Commentator Falls Outlines Difficulties of Drive Against Japan

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—A long, thorny path ahead for the anti-Axis in the Pacific is predicted by Captain Cyril Falls, noted British military commentator, in an article contributed to the Christmas number of the Illustrated London News.

Pointing out the impregnability of the Japanese defense in the Burma area, Falls reaches the conclusion that the final major offensive against East Asia must be put off until such time as the anti-Axis can spare a force far surpassing Japan's.

Falls' article, in substance, follows:

"The recapture of the Philippines will be impossible without first defeating tht Japanese Fleet. The attempt may take the form of an American landing in the Gilberts Group or an advance into the Marshall Islands. In either case, however, it will be no more than a prelude to a counter-offensive against Japan.

Alternative Difficult

"As the alternative to this mid-Pacific route may be mentioned the advance route to the former Dutch East Indies, but the fact remains that nothing has been done in preparation for a campaign in that area, save the equipment of air bases on the northwestern tip of Australia. It would be most advisable for an advance into this area to be undertaken in coordination with a counter-thrust into the Aleutians, but what amount of strength and equipment such a venture would necessitate is more than clear.

"An attempt at a counter-drive against Java and Sumatra as a single independent campaign would be arduous enough. What a stupendous task it would be if undertaken simultaneously with an attack against the Philippines is more than one can imagine.

"Let us consider the possibility of trying to gain a foothold on Timor as an outpost campaign against the former Dutch East Indies. As far as land battle is concerned, provided we are guaranteed adequate protection and adequate traffic capacity, we may rely on the Australian forces in that area. Even so, a huge army and naval strength must be concentrated.

"Incidentally we know full well from past experience that, even in cases where we are pitted against

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MALAI ESTABLISHES VOLUNTEER FORCES

New Army to Strengthen Defense; Promotions Also Due for Capable Men

Domei

SHONAN, January 14.—The important role to be played by the recently established Malai Volunteer Army was emphasized in a statement issued by the local Military Administration yesterday.

The statement said: "The Malai Volunteer Army has an important part to play in leading the local inhabitants to put up with whatever hardships in forging ahead for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in view of the future war situation."

"Organizations like the Malai Volunteer Army," it continued, "will further heighten the sense of defense of the country among the local inhabitants; thus, consolidating the spiritual ties between them and the Imperial Forces."

Referring to the prospects of those who join the Army, it revealed that even the private will be given the chance of being promoted in rank to non-commissioned officer or officer if he shows exceptional ability, while the salary will be worked out on similar basis as that of Japanese officers and men.

Meanwhile, registration for the Volunteer Army will begin shortly. The number of officer recruits will wholly form the nucleus around which the Army will be built up and it is reported these officers are already undergoing training.

In addition to the Malai Volunteer Army, which is the regular force, the Malai Volunteer Corps has also been formed. According to the same statement, this body of small units is to be formed in various places to maintain peace and order as well as to perform defense measures at respective places and is not a regular force.

Journalists Join Corps

Domei

SHONAN, January 14.—Two well-known Malai journalists, Ibrahim Bin Yaacob and Ramli Haji Tahir, have joined the newly-formed Malai Volunteer Army.

Both volunteers, who are noted for their pen against the British Government, are now undergoing rigid training at the military center to qualify as officers. It is recalled that Mr. Yaacob sometime ago led the Malai Inspection Party to Tokyo.

In the course of an interview at the training camp, Mr. Yaacob pointed out that Japan has sacrificed men and materials to liberate the

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ENEMY SCHEME FOR INVASION SAID SUICIDAL

Weather Factor Counts Heavily Against Foe, Say Reich Naval Authorities

MUST GAIN AIRPOWER FIRST

U.S. Undersecretary of Navy Bares Lack of Shipping Needed for Drive

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—Declaring that an Anglo-American invasion of the Grand Fortress of Europe would turn out to be a suicidal attempt, the Reich naval authorities today expressed the following view:

"It is common knowledge that a long spell of good weather is an indispensable prerequisite to any major military campaign. It happens that the weather in the Atlantic and the North Sea in winter and early spring is so fickle as to preclude military operations for the next several months. To venture large-scale landing operations under such conditions would be to court inevitable failure.

"Such a venture would give Germany a superb opportunity for the annihilation of the anti-Axis forces. Of course, down in the Mediterranean, the weather is tolerably good even in winter, but there is no better time for major landing operations than summertime.

"In addition to the weather factor, the anti-Axis must take the question of the control of the air into consideration. General Bernard Law Montgomery, who has been appointed the British commander of the anti Axis invasion forces against Europe, warns that the formation of a second front will be impossible without the acquisition of the complete mastery of of the air. He bases warning on his experience in the landing on Italy.

"Anglo-American military experts are unanimous in predicting that, with Germany maintaining huge fighter plane forces in western and northern Europe, an anti Axis attempt at a thrust into the European Continent would encounter far greater difficulties than were experienced in the landing on Italy.

"Accordingly, the enemy must seek a landing point within the operational radius of land-based aircraft or, more exactly, the European coastline that is closest to the British Isles. The only area filling this requisite is the coast of the Dover Strait, but this is the most tightly defended of all German defense positions in the Atlantic seaboard and, moreover, a powerful Reich air force is concentrated there. In other words, the more suitable a landing point is to the enemy, the fiercer will be our counter-attack. All in all, therefore, to venture an incursion into Europe would be to court death."

In the meantime, with the creation in the British Isles of the headquarters of the anti-Axis invasion forces against Europe under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower, the enemy has been boasting that preparations for a thrust into western Europe are complete.

The Anglo-American press, harping on the same string, have been emphasizing that a second front will be opened in March. As a matter of fact, in view of the decision of the Moscow and Teheran conferences and of the progress of the situation on the Eastern Front, there is no longer doubt that the Anglo-American forces will try to establish a second front.

James V. Forrestal, United States Undersecretary of the Navy, has recently declared: "The time for a major offensive against Europe has been set." In the next breath, however, Forrestal confessed: "At least 65,000 landing vessels will be needed for an offensive against the Pacific and the Atlantic, but only 20,000 are at present available to the anti-Axis," thus betraying the fact that another several months will be required to complete technical preparations for an offensive against Europe alone.

Momotaro Is Staged

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 12.—School children in Surabaya yesterday were invited by the local radio station to the first performance of the juvenile drama Momotaro. The Japanese drama was rendered by an Indonesian cast in the Indonesia Language, and the costumes were made by Japanese girls.

NIPPON NAVAL AIR UNITS DOWN 65 ENEMY PLANES OVER RABAUL; BOMB FOE AT TOROKINA, MUNDA

Four-Motored Bombers Appear Over Keankwa But Fail in Attack

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 14.—Three four-engined enemy bombers attempted to attack our positions at Keankwa on the western part of New Guinea Island yesterday morning. Failing to carry out any effective raid, all the enemy planes were repelled by our Ground Units garrisoned there, which suffered no damage.

FOE'S PLANE LOSSES OVER RABAUL HEAVY

393 Downed by Nippon Naval Air Units During Month Since December 15

The total number of enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul during the one month since December 15, when part of the enemy forces landed on Cape Merkus, has reached 1,347, of which 393 were shot down. Against this, the Japanese loss was 46 planes either self-blasted or not yet returned. The ratio of the enemy planes shot down is more than 29.1 per cent, demonstrating the might of the Japanese Navy Sea Eagles. Details follows:

	Enemy planes		Japanese
	attacking	downed	loss
December			
17	40	18	2
19	84	8	2
20	15	—	[illegible]
23	75	24	6
24	35	58	6
25	70	20	3
27	50	23	6
28	50	31	2
January			
1	70	5	—
2	40	10	3
3	30	11	2
4	22	18	3
6	40	8	2
7	234	34	2
9	150	52	2
12	80	4	1
14	162	65	3
Total	1,347	393	46

Chronicle of Attacks

Domei gives the following chronicle of the attacks by our Sea Eagles on enemy bases in the South Pacific area since the New Year (those announced by the Imperial Headquarters are excluded):

Early on the morning of January 1, our Naval Air Units attacked enemy positions in the New Britain Island area and an enemy convoy. One small transport was sunk and one establishment at an enemy landing point on Pilelo Island was set ablaze. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

At night on the same day, our Sea Eagles raided enemy airfields at Torokina on Bougainville Island and also enemy positions near-by. Direct hits were inflicted on runways and military installations. One place was set ablaze. All our planes returned safely.

On the night of January 2, enemy positions in the Borgen Bay area in New Britain Island were subjected to strafing by our Sea Eagles. All their bombs also scored direct hits. All our planes returned safely.

On the following night, January 3, our Naval Air Units raided an enemy landing unit in the Borgen Bay. All bombs scored direct hits on enemy positions. Five places were blasted, one of which was set on fire. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

On the night of January 8, our Sea Eagles raided Capes Gloucester and Merkus on New Britain Island. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

On the night of January 12, daring assaults were made on the enemy airfields on Mono Island. Defying enemy anti-aircraft gunfire and resistance by enemy fighter planes, our Sea Eagles dropped all bombs on the runways and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. The loss on our side was one plane not yet returned.

Reich Defense Solid

Domei

ROME, January 12.—Anti-Axis torpedo boat units attacked several places on the Adriatic Sea coast last night, but German coast defense corps returned fire and inflicted damage on many of the enemy torpedo boats, according to reports received here.

Imperial Headquarters Announces Results of Battle on Friday

FOE'S AIRFIELDS HIT

Large Fires Started in Enemy's Bases on Bougainville and New Georgia Islands

Intercepting about 160 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul last Friday morning, Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 65 of them, including 18 probables, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The same communique disclosed that Imperial Naval Air Units attacked the enemy airfields, barracks and supply dumps at Torokina and Munda from last Thursday night to dawn Friday, causing large fires in three places at Torokina and fires in 10 places at Munda.

The losses on our side were three planes not yet returned at Rabaul and one plane not yet returned in the raids on Torokina and Munda.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE

"1. Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted and attacked about 160 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on the morning of January 14 and shot down 65 of them (whereof 18 unconfirmed).

"Loss on our side:

Three planes not yet returned.

"2. Imperial Naval Air Units attacked the enemy airfields, barracks and supply dumps at Torokina and Munda from the night of January 13 to the daybreak of January 14. At Torokina, large fires were caused in three places while, at Munda, 10 places were set afire.

"Loss on our side:

One plane not yet returned."

40 Per Cent Downed

The enemy, which came over Rabaul on Wednesday with about 80 planes, again came over on Friday morning with a huge squadron of 162 fighters and bombers. A hundred of the planes were fighters such as Vought-Sikorsky F4U's, Grumman F6F's, and Bell P-39's. The remaining 62 were bombers; 50 Grumman TBF torpedo bombers and 12 Martin B 26's. Though small in number the Japanese Navy's fighter planes engaged the enemy in fierce combat and shot down 65 of them (18 unconfirmed), as it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday.

Of the 65 enemy planes blasted to earth 36 were Vought-Sikorsky F4U's (11 unconfirmed), 11 were Grumman F6F's (two unconfirmed), 17 were Grumman TBF's (five unconfirmed) and one was a Martin B-26. More than 40 per cent of the raiders were knocked out of the sky.

With the latest raid, the number of enemy planes coming over Rabaul since the start of the year reaches 828. The Japanese Navy airmen have shot down one fourth of the total; 211 planes. Three Japanese planes have not yet returned from Friday's fight. The number of Japanese planes which were self-blasted or have not yet returned in the period from the start of the year till the present totals only 18. Compared with the 211 enemy planes shot down the Japanese loss is only 8.5 per cent. The figure shows clearly the superiority of the Japanese airmen over the enemy.

At the same time as dealing smashing blows to the persistently raiding enemy, Japanese Navy Air Units have been striking hard blows at Torokina on Bougainville and other enemy bases in the Solomon area. The Japanese Navy air arm has been actively hitting the enemy, pulverizing enemy installations and have been scoring great war results as have been revealed by the Imperial Headquarters and other reports from the front.

Heavy Damage Dealt

The Imperial Headquarters on Saturday disclosed that the Navy airmen from Thursday night to Friday dawn attacked the enemy installations at Torokina on Bougainville and Munda on New Georgia and dealt terrific damage there. In these raids Japanese attack plane units tore through intense enemy anti-aircraft fire and unloaded their

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ESCORT DESTROYERS PLAYING VITAL ROLE

Frustrate Attacks of U.S. Submarines, Planes Against Our Supply Routes

By K. SHIMA
Of the Press Corps of the Imperial Japanese Fleet in the China Sea

ON BOARD THE WARSHIP XX IN THE EAST CHINA SEA, January 14.—In anticipation of the rapid increase in Japan's fighting strength through the development of the Southern Regions, the American submarine fleet is devoting its efforts to the destruction of all communication routes between Japan and the Southern Regions. The efforts of the enemy submarines are conducted with the aid of the hostile air forces which are carrying on aerial guerilla warfare over the waters of Greater East Asia.

The operations of the American submarines and aircraft, however, are being frustrated by the constant efforts of the efficient Japanese Naval Forces stationed in the China Sea. The correspondent had the privilege of witnessing the activities of the Imperial Navy in this respect, as he cruised about the stormy China Sea for more than a month on board the destroyer XX which was engaged, at times, in chasing enemy submarines, and at other times in defending our convoys.

The officers and sailors of the Imperial Navy who are detailed for the defense of the marine routes of supply and transportation, are required to carry out a long series of monotonous and trying duties.

Keep Vigilant Watch

Because of the guerilla warfare carried on by enemy submarines, our sailors must keep a vigilant watch day and night. On the bridge of our destroyer can always be seen the figures of the captain and the navigating officer, with a number of subordinate officers and sailors under their direct command. These men on guard duty scan the sea surface around their ship and all objects seen through their binoculars are immediately reported to the captain, as, for instance: "A junk, 3,000 meters off, 20 degrees to the right!"

Indeed, these officers and sailors are the eyes and feelers of the destroyer. Their whole energy is concentrated in their eyes.

A novice like the correspondent cannot bear the painful sensations which he begins to experience in his eyes after using the glasses for 10 or 20 minutes. An ordinary sailor, however healthy he may be, cannot keep his eyes fixed on the glasses for more than an hour. Our officers and sailors on guard duty, however, are required to keep a vigilant watch for X hours! Thanks to their special training, they are easily overcoming the difficulty and the physical pain involved in their particular line of duty.

During the monsoon season the East China waters are specially rough and heavy. While passing through the XX strait, our destroyer rolled and pitched so terribly that the novice could not stay on the deck even for a short while. However, the trained officers and sailors of the Imperial Navy quietly remained at their posts, constantly keeping watch through their glasses.

On stormy nights the duties of these men become infinitely more difficult, for the rain shortens their field of vision. They must wipe their glasses almost incessantly, and keep closer watch, for it is on such nights that enemy submarines come up to the surface. The officers and sailors of the Navy, however, never miss a chance to destroy an enemy submarine. By virtue of their rigorous training they are able to see on a dark night. The correspondent found something truly superhuman and god-like in the figures of these brave naval officers and sailors who keep vigilant watch even on pitch-dark nights.

Undergo Kigorano Training

The strenuous efforts constantly exercised by other sailors engaged in equally hard duties at their respective posts must not be overlooked. Constantly splashed by mountainous waves, the ordinary sailors undergo rigorous training in firing, torpedo-shooting, depth-charge dropping, etc. The helmsmen, wireless operators, and paymasters also have hard and important duties to perform. Among others, the firemen and stokers carry heavy responsibilities, for they are in charge of the "legs" that support their ship. They must keep a constant watch on the condition of the ship's engine in order to prevent mishaps.

In contrast to life on board a huge battleship, the crew members of a destroyer form a small, congenial family with their captain at the head. As soon as work begins, every member of tht crew is detailed to some indispensable duty.

Though anti-submarine duty is difficult, the duty of escorting a convoy is by no means an easy task. The escorting of ships loaded with land units hastening to the front lines in the Southern Regions, or the protection of a convoy carrying precious war materials from the South, are both duties which cannot be considered lightly.

The correspondent has often heard the officers and sailors of a destroyer say: "Until I see our troops and precious metals in our care safely landed at their destinations, I cannot help but feel that I am carrying a heavy load on my shoulders. Such experiences as these certainly shorten our lives!"

Since almost all ships in a convoy differ from one another both in type and speed, it is truly difficult for a destroyer to travel with a convoy, for it must always keep pace with the slowest of the group.

Moreover, since the steamers are mostly of the coal-burning type, they can easily be seen from a distance of from 40 to 50 miles because of the thick columns of smoke which rise from their funnels. Needless to say, they always attract the attention of enemy submarines, which, in the daytime, await a chance to attack from a distance. At night the enemy comes closer under cover of darkness and attacks from close quarters.

Thus, all the year round, the destroyers of the Japanese Navy are engaged in such difficult convoy duty, even protecting our ships from attacks by enemy submarines and hostile aircraft.

Bush Fire Ravaging State of Victoria; 150 Homes Reduced

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—More than 150 homes were reduced to ashes by a bush fire now raging in the western region of the state of Victoria, Australia, according to a report from Melbourne. The damage done was said to be great. The report stated that large forces of fire fighters had been dispatched to prevent the spreading of the fire. Four persons have been killed so far. The center of the fire is reported to be in the district of Fort Phillips Bay.

Thorny Path Ahead For Foe in Pacific

(Continued From Page 1)

a numerically inferior Japanese force, we cannot attain our object without a furious combat with an enemy that is not only determined but does fight to the last man.

"Let us proceed to a discussion of the India and Burma fronts. Here the situation is a little different. An attack from India against southeastern Asia under Japanese occupation must be undertaken, in the main, by means of amphibious operations. Such a campaign would mean not a series of island-to-island advances but, rather, an advance from one part of a continent to another by sea—the Bay of Bengal. What I mean to say is that topographical conditions in those areas make land traffic so extremely difficult that we must take to the sea route if we are to pit a huge land force against the Japanese.

Japanese Force Powerful

"On this front, however, we must be prepared for an encounter with a powerful Japanese Force right at the outset. Again, units equipped with small-type weapons, like the forces stationed in the Solomons, will not do. We must use forces with totally different equipment.

"To be sure, even the Japanese suffer a great deal of limitations on traffic in Burma and Thailand. But the fact is that the Japanese have already improved roads to the extent that a pretty speedy conveyance of a large force is possible in the dry season when we can carry on major operations.

"This means that we must pour out sufficient military strength to face the most powerful of the Japanese Forces. It also means that a series of successive landing operations would be required right from the very beginning.

"Burma occupies a vast area. It is about 750 miles from Rangoon to Yunnan up north. It is about 500 miles from Mandalay to the Yunnan border eastward. Remember, over this huge area the Japanese are ready to mobilize troops in such numbers as not to miss a pin and with such strength as to annihilate high-speed units equipped with small-type arms at a single blow.

"After all is said and done, it is no easy task to force Japan to her knees. The final major counter-offensive must be put off until such time as the anti-Axis can spare a force far surpassing Japan's. All the same, we cannot afford to look benignly on. We must do everything possible to prevent Japan from strengthening her present foothold."

Hatta Sees Shimada

Yoshiaki Hatta, Minister of Transportation and Communications, Thursday called on Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada at the Navy Ministry and conferred on various problems which lasted for about 30 minutes.

Peak Attained In War Output By U.S., Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

is £400,000,000, which is $2,400,000,000.

Ratio of War Costs

From these figures, it is seen that the war costs of the United States and Britain at present stand in the ratio of 3 to 1.

The amount of industrial production in the United States prior to the war (including the metallurgical industry) was $60,000,000,000, while in 1942 it showed an increase of 68 per cent, according to Federal Reserve Board index numbers. Estimating the increase in the cost of production at 30 per cent, the amount for 1942 may be put at $130,000,000,000. As, however, there are duplicate computations in raw materials included in the figure, the actual amount, according to the Department of Commerce, is to be put at two-thirds or about $90,000,000,000. According to a report of the Guarantly Trust Company, New York, the Government's industrial goods purchases amounted to a sum equivalent to 50 per cent of the amount of production and since the war cost for 1942 was $49,000,000,000, the proportion of goods purchases in the total cost was considerable.

Meanwhile, the amount of industrial production in Britain in 1935 was £3,500,000,000; in 1938 showed an increase of 10 per cent (Board of Trade index number) and 1942 an increase of 22.5 per cent against the pre-war index number (The Economic Journal, September number). Computed on the basis of a 60 per cent rise in the cost of living against 1935, the cost of production in 1942 was £7,500,000,000 (£5,000,000,000 if the deductions are made for duplicate figures and the actual amount put at two-thirds as in the case of the United States).

The British war cost in 1942 was £4,600,000,000 but, as much of it went into service expenses including transportation and as overseas payments not including Lend-Lease commitments were large, the amount of goods purchased took up only 60-70 per cent of the total war cost, or about £3,000,000,000.

Munition Production

On the foregoing computations, the amounts of munition production in America and Britain in 1941 were respectively $45,000,000,000 and $18,000,000,000, or 2.1 to 1. Now, according to an informal announcement of the United States Government prior to the entry of the United States into war, the American war production expansion plan was aimed at achieving a production in the second half of 1942 equivalent to the productions of Britain and Canada combined (80 per cent for Britain). After America's entry into war, however, the plan was doubled and the war cost for 1942 was put at $53,000,000,000 and then at $75,000,000,000.

The war expenditure of Britain in 1943 showed an increase of only £70,000,000 compared with 1942 but as the mutual aid remittances from Canada, not included in the budget, amounted to £325,000,000, the increase came to something like £300,000,000, or six per cent. As the United States saw an increase of 33 per cent, the Anglo-American war production ratio at present is 1 to 3.

The British Minister of Production has reported that the British war production in the first half of 1943 amounted to three times that three years ago, or one-sixth of the total anti-Axis war production, including the Soviet Union, or one-half of the total Axis war production, and that war production within the British Empire was about equal to that in Germany.

According to the War Production Board, the war production in the Unitd States for 1943 was $65,000,000,000. Putting the Canadian war production at £800,000,000 or about $5,000,000,000, the amounts of war production in America, Britain and Canada respectively on the basis of the above statement of the Minister of Production were $65,000,000,000, $22,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000. As the amounts in other anti-Axis countries came to $40,000,000,000, the total anti-Axis war production amounted to $132,000,000,000.

U.S. Income and Expenditure

As regards the relationship between the national income and expenditure, according to The Economist, the 1942 total national income index number in the United States, on the basis of 100 as the pre-war base, was 151; Government spendings 64; civilian consumption 79 and capital accumulation 9. The 1942 total national income index number in Britain was 120; Government spendings 64; civilian consumption 61 and capital accumulation minus 5.

The civilian goods absorbed by the United States Government have amounted to an extremely large figure. As at the end of March, 1943, a Guaranty Trust Company report puts the amount of such goods held by the Government at $60,000,000,000.

The amount of civilian stock in the United States increased for a while since the outbreak of war but it began to decrease since June, 1942 and by the end of that year a decrease of $1,000,000,000 had taken place compared with the situation in June, that is, to $28,000,000,000. Of this amount, factory stock more or less increased and the wholesaler stock at the end of 1942 amounted to $10,700,000,000 (civilian goods and services consumption in 1942 was $82,000,000,000), so that there was considerable margin against consumption but as the Government in the first half of 1944 is expected to draw upon that stock to the amount of $4,000,000,000 no increase in civilian production over consumption can be expected unless there is a decrease in consumption. Consumption in the first half of 1943 showed an increase of five per cent compared with the fourth quarter when a record consumption was registered and it is steadily on the increase.

In Britain, Government purchases of civilan goods were actively conducted already in 1941 and 1942 and in the first half of 1943 the decrease in stock was quite conspicuous. As the stock had already greatly dwindled, the decrease in the second half could not be much (Financial News).

Fixed Capital in America

On the other hand, industrial investments in the United States before the war amounted to $50,000,000,000. The amount invested in new installations up to March, 1943 was $19,000,000,000 (including $15,000,000,000 by Government and $4,000,000,000 by private concerns), exclusive of deductions for wear and tear and including British Government investments in America. The total amount of fixed capital, therefore, was $70,000,000,000. It happens, however, that the civilian fixed capital is not sufficient to cover the cost of wear and tear even with more or less new investments, so that since the second half of 1942 it began to decrease and a decline of some $5,000,000,000 is expected during the current fiscal year.

In Britain, the Government's new installations for wartime amount to £660,000,000 (announcement of a House of Commons committee) presumably including part of the amounts for machinery and other productive equipment. Civilian industrial wear and tear as at the end of 1942 amounted to £280,000,000 and in 1943 the amount was expected to be about the same. The British overseas investments before the war amounted to £3,900,000,000 and foreign currency holdings and gold to £1,100,000,000, totalling £5,000,000,000. The amount of investments disposed of by 1942 was £875,000,000 and gold and foreign currency holdings £650,000,000, totalling £1,525,000,000. If to this are added deposits of foreign funds and borrowings, the amount of so-called overseas "de-investments" reaches £2,350,000,000, besides which there is a loss of £400,400,000 in European and East Asian investments.

Before the war Britain enjoyed proceeds from overseas investments to the amount of £200,000,000 and suffered investment losses amounting to £66,000,000, so that the increase in yield from the balance of investments amounted to £6,000,000. During last year the proceeds amounted to £140,000,000. On the estimate that the war continues throughout 1944 and deposits are to be converted into 3-per cent bonds, the British war losses in overseas investments, even supposing that her European and East Asian investments could be recovered, would amount to nearly £100,000,000.

Japan's Master Artists to Give ¥5 Million To Navy Ministry as Funds to Build Ships

Works of art, amounting to a total value of approximately ¥5,000,000, have been produced by Japan's master artists who will donate the money gained from the sale of their works to the Navy Ministry as funds for the building of ships, according to the Asahi.

Burning with the desire to annihilate the Anglo-American foe, members of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts last year launched an enormous enterprise, each devoting all his efforts to the production of pictures, sculptures, and articles of applied arts. The efforts of this joint enterprise have borne fruit during this past year in the form of a great number of masterpieces. The money gained from the sale of these productions is expected to reach the sum of ¥5,000,000.

Those who participated in this enterprise included most of Japan's master artists. In the field of Japanese paintings, Taikan Yokoyama contributed five paintings; Gyokudo Kawai, five; Kansetsu Hashimoto, three; Suisho Nishiyama, three; Kiyokata Kaburaki, four; and Mrs. Shoen Uemura, four.

The oil paintings were done by Tsuguji Fujita, Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Sotaro Yasui, Mango Kobayashi, Ikuma Arishima, Hakutei Ishii, and Shintaro Yamashita.

The sculptors who participated in the enterprise were Koyu Fujii, Seibo Kitamura, Denchu Hirakushi, and Sogan Saito.

Articles of applied arts were produced by Shushin Katori, Nobuo Tsuda, and Shisui Rokkaku.

These paintings, sculptures, and articles of applied arts will be displayed for one week starting from February 1, at the Imperial Museum at Ueno. This exhibition will be the grandest one ever featured in Japan, displaying the masterpieces of Japan's foremost artists, who, inspired by the surging enthusiasm to contribute to Japan's war efforts, put forth their best efforts for this enterprise.

Funeral for Heroes

A joint naval funeral service for the late Lieutenant Commander Minoru Ogata and other naval officers and men who fell in action was solemnly held on Friday at the Saseho Naval Station in accordance with Buddhist rites. The bereaved families, Admiral Zengo Yoshida on behalf of the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, and other notables attended the joint function.

ATTACKS ON EAST FRONT INTENSIFIED BY SOVIETS

Pivotal Point Is Area Extending From Kiev to Sarny and to Bessarabia Border

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 13.—The Soviet winter offensive along the entire central sector of the Eastern Front from Nevel in the north to Kerch in the Crimean Peninsula is proceeding with increased vigor, according to information from German military quarters. The fighting, it is declared by many observers, is the bitterest which has ever been known on the entire front.

The pivotal point of Soviet attacks continues to be the area that starts west of Kiev and extends to Sarny, west of the old Polish border on one hand and to Vinnitsa facing the border of Bessarabia on the other. New Soviet attacks were launched in the Pripet area a few days ago. Again on January 12, Soviet attacks were resumed simultaneously in the area of Kerch, in the area west of Kirovograd and in the area north-west of Nevel. All reports to hand indicate that the Soviet winter offensive on the Eastern Front is at the height of its intensity.

Nippon Naval Airmen Down 65 Enemy Craft

(Continned From Page 1)

bombs on the enemy airfields, barracks and munition dumps, causing huge fires to break out at three points at Torokina and 10 points at Munda. The towering flames and belching columns of smoke were seen from afar. One Japanese plane did not return.

Thus the air battle of the South Pacific continues, growing more intense with each passing moment. Without heed of appalling losses, the enemy is pushing with all its strength in a reckless move for Rabaul, aiming to encircle the Japanese inner line with a huge air net. Looking the hard situation straight in the face, the Japanese people are determined to answer the powerful fighting of the officers and men at the front and fight through to victory.

U.S. SENATOR DEMANDS FACTS ON TEHERAN TALK

Bridges Says American Public Is Concerned Over Fate of Weak Nations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—Styles Bridges, Republican Senator from New Hampshire, today demanded that President Roosevelt tell "what really happened at Teheran." It is recalled that in the message to Congress, Roosevelt, addressing his remarks to allegedly "suspicious souls," declared that no secret treaties and no secret financial commitments were made at the Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran conferences.

Bridges stated that the American people want to know whether the rights of weak nations would be put on the block in the maneuverings of power politics, and if the United States Government was conniving at the Soviet Union's territorial aggrandizement policies.

In conclusion, he said, "The important thing is not the technical answer we made of no commitments, but what is the spirit of the negotiatoins and the spirit of our requirements regarding various European states."

BORNEO'S JUDICIAL SETUP COMPLETELY OVERHAULED

Special Police Offices to Open In Banjermasin, Pontianak, Balik Papan, Tarakan

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 13.—Perfection of the machinery for the judicial structure of Borneo, which had for some time been the aim of the regional authorities, will finally see its accomplishment on January 15 when special Police Offices will be opened in all the four cities of Banjermasin, Pontianak, Balik Papan, and Tarakan.

According to the new setup, the various police stations which were directly under the local Government officials will be combined under the special police offices. Also, the different local courts are to be opened simultaneously with the Higher Court of Banjermasin on January 20.

It is expected here that with the perfection of the judicial machinery and the subsequent maintenance of peace and order, the local military administration will be greatly strengthened.

Malai Establishes Volunteer Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

people of Malai and, therefore, it is the duty of all Malais to join the Army for their country's security.

Penang Heartily Responds

Domei

PENANG, January 14.—Malais and Chinese here are heartily responding to the call to enlist in the Malai Volunteer Army as evidenced by the many applications already sent in.

Applications are pouring in daily and it is expected that many more young and sturdy men will enlist. Those who have applied all expressed their eagerness to defend their own homeland from enemy raids.

Burma State Bank Opens for Business

(Continued From Page 1)

attended and the bank duly commenced business.

The capital of the Burmese National Bank will be 10,000,000 rupees, all of which will be supplied by the Government. The amount will be enlarged as necessity demands in the future. The main office will be at Rangoon and branches will be established at necessary points throughout the nation as well as abroad. Based on the National Bank Regulations the Burmese National Bank will be the central financial organ in Burma, handling the national funds. It will float bonds, lend to the Government and rediscount bills. Further, with the arrived of material the bank will also issue new currency in the new units of Thyat and Piya.

The man who will welcome most the opening of the bank will be Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, who was the leader in the efforts to establish the bank. The Ambassador indeed is the person who was most prominent in the work for the establishment of the bank. Ambassador Thein Maung is the leading Burmese authority on finance and prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Japan was the Minister of Finance. As a present to his country before leaving for Japan the Ambassador, who was Chairman of the Establishment Preparatory Committee, decided on all details for the bank even up to the draft of the Regulations and decided on the budget for the present fiscal year.

In view of the small number of ordinary banks in the country the National Bank will carry on ordinary banking activities as well as being the central bank. Due to Burma's special characteristic of being in the battle zone the bank will be the central organ for the prevention of inflation by holding down the increase of circulation and directing its efforts toward absorbing floating capital and increasing savings.

The organization and activities of the bank are stipulated in the 17 articles of the Regulations and for its smooth function a Japanese adviser will be installed. Much is expected from further Japanese aid. Orders will be placed with Japan for the printing of the new currency.

U Ba Maung, who has been appointed the first Governor of the bank, is 53, and is the manager of the Pegu Cooperative Union Bank. He served with great merit in the preparatory committee. White-haired youthful-faced U Ba Baung is a close friend of Ambassador Thein Maung. U Chit Tun, the Manager of the bank is 29. He has visited Japan as the chief of the banking board of the Finance Department of the Central Administrative Council. In that visit he studied the finance system in Japan.

WOMEN REPLACING MEN IN NON-ESSENTIAL JOBS

Will Take Training Course in Economics as Preparation For New Positions

With the ordinance prohibiting the employment of men in non-essential positions effective Saturday, those coming under the category will be transferred to the munitions industry and their vacancies will be immediately filled by women, according to Domei.

In order to qualify the women to take up various occupations, a one-month training course is to be conducted starting from January 20, sponsored by the Tokyo Commerce, Industry and Economic Society.

Girls, who were graduated from girls' high schools or those who have the equivalent schooling, irrespective of age, and those who are now engaged in occupations are qualified. For the first one month course, 100 enrollments will be accepted.

Each day from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., general lectures will be given in economics. They will also be trained in the handling of documents, abacus, and other practical business matters. Special lectures by noted scholars and industrialists will also be included in the curriculum.

S.F. Workers to Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—A dispatch from San Francisco today said that the platform men of the Market Street Railway which hauls more than half of the city's streetcar and bus patrons and provides service for a large part of the city's war industries had voted to strike for higher wages.

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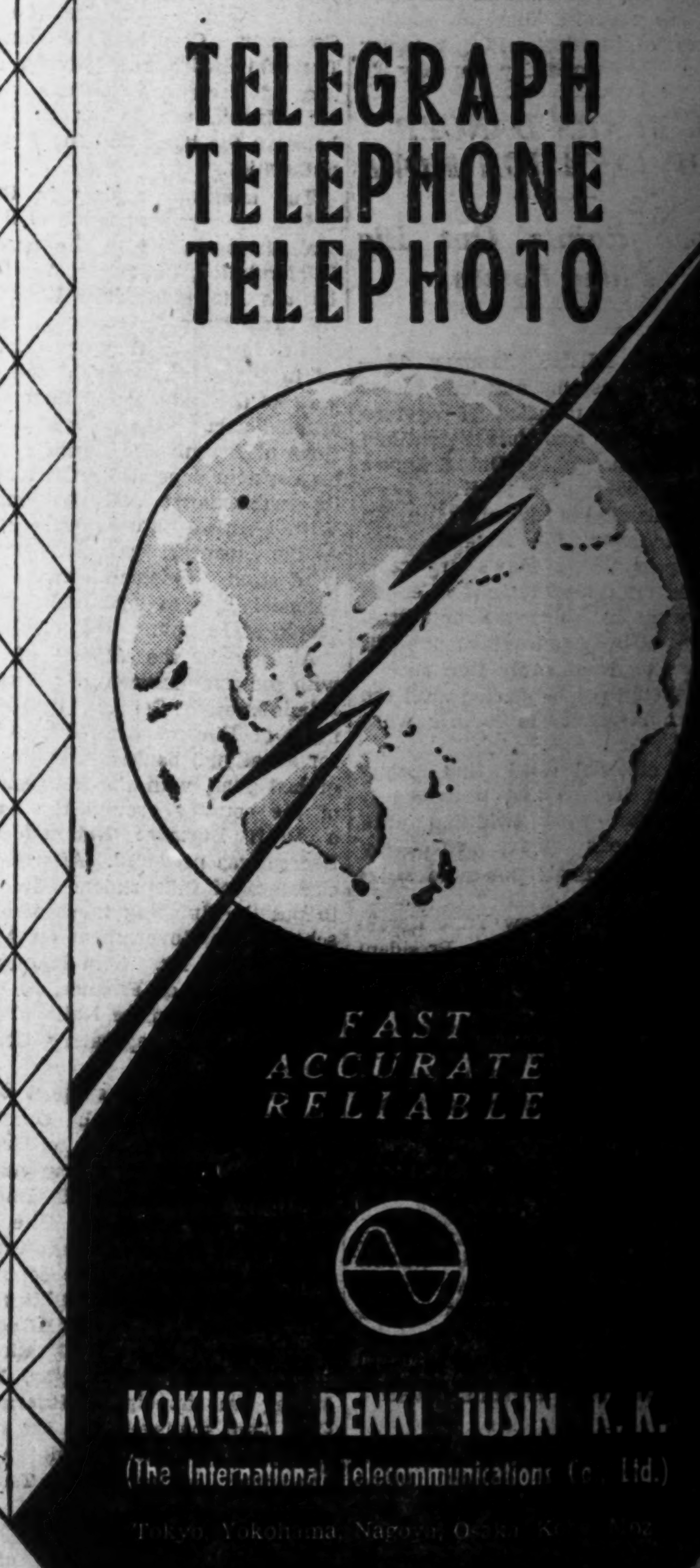

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RASH B. BOSE GIVES WARNING TO CHIANG

Says Asiatics Will Win Final Victory; Questions General's War Aims

Scathingly denouncing Chiang Kai-shek's war aims, Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in his radio message from Tokyo on Saturday, asked Chiang, "What are you fighting for?"

Mr. Bose followed up his question by saying, "Are you fighting for the perpetual domination and oppression of the Anglo-American Powers over your people? There could be no other possible end should the Anglo-American Powers triumph in the present war against the Asiatics."

Warning Chiang that "the nations of Asia will not let you have your own way," Mr. Bose emphasized that the Asiatics are determined "to smash every attempt of the Anglo-American Powers to set foot on their soil once again."

'Is Your Duty'

"Asiatics will win final victory," he continued, adding, "It is your duty to join with the people of Asia and not with the enemy, thus to hasten the day of final victory.

Mr. Bose's radio address to Chiang follows:

I have long wished to speak to you frankly and openly, and today I take this opportunity of addressing you as all East Asia has just welcomed a new and decisive year in its history.

I have entertained a keen personal interest in your country, and in the sorrows and fortunes of your people for the past 30 years. It has been my rare fortune to have known the great Dr. Sun Yat-sen personally for many years during the arduous and critical days of the founding of the Chinese Republic. I had the fortune of having a close and intimate talk with the great Chinese leader on the question of the liberty of my own country, the suffering and sorrows of my countrymen, with whom he always felt profound sympathy.

My long and invaluable personal friendship with the great Japanese patriot Mitsuru Toyama which I cherish dearly I owe to Dr. Sun Yat-sen who introduced the great Japanese patriot to me. There is one document in my possession bearing the signature of Dr. Sun which I treasure dearly. This is a simple letter of acknowledgement which the great Chinese leader had sent me for a loan which I had offered to the Chinese Republic.

When I think of Dr. Sun and the great ideals of Asiatic unity and liberty which he preached consistently and for the achievement of which he strove throughout his life, I feel afflicted and distressed beyond words to find you fighting for the very reverse of those ideals, for the very undoing of what he restlessly and laboriously strove to build during his life.

It is with a sad afflicted heart that I speak to you because you alone among the leaders of Asia are not with us today in this gigantic, decisive fight for the liberty of Asia against Anglo-American aggression; you alone have made common cause with the enemy and you are sacrificing innocent Chinese blood for the perpetuation and domination of Anglo-American oppression over Asia.

Inseparably Connected

I am as sincerely and deeply interested in Chinese independence as I am in the independence of my own country India, for I have long believed that the independence of our two nations is inseparably connected as two great, closely linked countries which have led and inspired Asia for millenniums in the past. I know well that it was the the loss of freedom of my country that lead to the oppression and domination of your country by the Anglo-American Powers a century ago. It was after India was finally subdued by British invaders in the 19th century that they brought Indian-grown opium into China and forced it down the throats of the Chinese by sheer brute force. This act resulted in the historic Opium War that was the beginning of British aggression upon your country, and the systematic robbing of concessions and rights from your people, thus reducing your nation to a vassal state.

I want now to frankly and openly ask you, what is it that you are fighting for? Are you fighting for the perpetual domination and oppression of Anglo-American Powers over your people, for the pillage of the resources of your people, for the enslavement of your nation, and the consequent enslavement and exploitation of the peoples of Asia? There could be no other possible end should your allies, the Anglo-Americans, triumph in the present fight against the peoples of Asia. Their triumph would mean the end of China, the end of India and the end of every other nation in East Asia.

Don't you think it is time you faced this fact squarely in the face and then reflected and pondered on the fate you are invoking on your people?

In your desperation to win your losing war on the side of the Anglo-American Powers, you have gone to the length of asking the Indians to join hands with their mortal enemy, Britain. This disclosed your callous inconsideration for the Indians and for the freedom struggle which they are carrying on at so much sacrifice and suffering for nearly a century. To ask an Indian to join with the British is to address the worst possible insult to him. It is as if you had asked one to kiss the very boot that kept kicking him on the head. My nation has been invaded, robbed, pillaged, and exploited by the British and my people have been left impoverished and famine-stricken and dying by the millions for nearly two centuries by the British, and yet you have seen fit to ask the Indian people to join hands with the British for their own perpetual misery, slavery and ruin. Chiang, do you not honestly see the implication of your demands on India?

Today you want the British to reconquer Burma, and to open the Burma route for you, but you have not paid one iota of consideration for the Burmese, to whom Burma belongs. Have you not seen how Burma has risen, breaking down its half-a-century-old shackles of slavery under Britain? Today the Burmese are masters of their own soil and glory in the blessings of their own newly-won freedom. You sent your troops to help the British maintain their hold on Burma. But the dauntless Burmese with the help of intrepid Japanese soldiers wiped the British out of Burma and your troops together with them. You have today only a shameful record in Burma, a record that you are the enemy of Burmese freedom.

Your help to the Anglo-Americans in their proposed counter-offensive in Burma is a positive indication of disaster which you could invoke on the now free Burmese people. Have you paused to reflect and consider what you are doing to the Burmese? You have sacrificed Burma, and you have sacrificed India and you have sacrificed all other nations of Asia —and for what? To bargain for a position of vassalage for yourself under Anglo-American despots!

Voices Determination

The newly-risen nations of Asia, with their freedom already in their hands will not let you have your own way. They are determined with grim and unbreakable determination to smash every attempt of the Anglo-Americans to set foot on their soil once again. The Chinese people under President Wang Ching-wei are equally determined. Through full cooperation with Japan, they have at last torn away all those humiliating treaties which were forced on them by Anglo-American wiles. The New China under Wang Ching-wei is seeing the fulfilment of the dream of Sun Yat-sen, the great father of the Chinese Republic. Dr. Sun who believed firmly in Asiatic oneness and Asiatic solidarity as the only path toward Asiatic emancipation, declared 20 years ago in Kobe, on November 28, 1924:

"Should all Asiatic people thus unite together and present a united front against Occidentals, they will win the final victory."

Today, his prophetic words are being fulfilled as all the Asiatics, except those under you, are united and are fighting against our common enemies, the Anglo-American Powers. Dr. Sun's words will be fulfilled. Asiatics will win the final victory. It is your duty as an Asiatic leader, and as scion of the great Dr. Sun to join with the people of Asia, and not with the enemies of Asia, thus to hasten the day of final victory.

It is my New Year wish for you that you will undergo a change of heart and take the helm of your nation as a liberator of Asia, and not as an enslaver of Asia. All Asia is ready to welcome you back to its fold.

Andres Bonifacio's Decalogue

(Continued From Page 4)

of the K. K. K. as thou wouldst thy honor.

6. Help with thy life and wealth any one in danger incurred in the performance of a great task.

7. Strive to the end that thy conduct may make thyself an example worthy of emulation in obedience, and in the performance of a given task.

8. Give what thou canst to any one in want.

9. Diligence in making a livelihood is true love and esteem for thyself, wife, child, brother, or countryman.

10. Believe sincerely in the inevitable punishment of every renegade and traitor, as well as in the reward of any good deed. Believe likewise that the aims of the K. K. K. are of Divine origin, for the will of thy people is the will of God.

Aoki Secretaries Picked

Hisao Matsui and Mitsumasa Hoshina were appointed Thursday private secretaries to the Minister of Great East Asiatic Affairs, it was officially announced the same day. Count Akira Watanabe was relieved of his post as private secretary to the Minister.

Nisei Sumo Wrestler Describes Nippon's Popular National Sport

By KAY OHARA

The famous Kokugikan, or Wrestlers' Amphitheater, in Ryogoku, Tokyo, and its vicinity woke to great activity a week ago today as the annual 15-day spring "sumo" tournament was ushered in. From early morning eager crowds surged to and fro to get an advantageous seat in the huge amphitheater which has a seating capacity for about 25,000 spectators.

Nearby, and standing practically on the edge of the Sumida River, is a large two-storied Japanese structure, in outer aspects resembling an inn and yet with a home-like atmosphere about it. Through its portals come and go stalwart figures, all neatly dressed in Japanese costume and most of them with their hair in the ancient style of Japan, that is, with topknots.

It is the Dewanoumi Camp, or one of the buildings housing Japan's foremost wrestlers. A rising member of this abode is Kiichiro Ozaki, or Toyonishiki as he is more popularly known to wrestling fans throughout the country, first Nisei "sumo" wrestler to attain the "juryo" rank which is just a division below the top ranking or "makuuchi."

Number Is Reduced

"I would be in the makuuchi rank today," Mr. Ozaki explained modestly, as he sat before a large brazier in his room, "had not the rules been changed recently restricting the number eligible to this class to 24 instead of the former 26."

Seven years ago Toyonishiki was still answering the roll call to the name of Kiichiro Ozaki at a junior high school in Greeley, Colorado, where he lived with his parents and five brothers and sisters.

During school days he was keenly interested in baseball, basketball and football, and in fact kept up his baseball until a couple of years ago when the wrestlers had their own baseball team. He was pitcher and also left-fielder.

In his youth, which had been spent in Fukuoka Prefecture, his father had been an enthusiastic wrestler himself, and it was due to parental suggestion and encouragement that young Ozaki decided to come to Japan to undergo training.

"Guess it runs in the family," he remarked, as a ghost of a smile flitted across his bronzed face.

But the five years of training before he reached his present position did more for him than he had expected, he continued soberly. "Besides my physique, it built up my character and morale too," he said. "I learned not only all the rudiments of Japanese wrestling but absolute obedience and fortitude.

"You see," he went on, "a sumo apprentice, as you might call the aspirants, must lead the life of a man servant. In return for all that is taught him, an apprentice must look after every need of his assigned instructor, an older sumo wrestler. That is the inflexible rule of sumo life.

"I cooked for my instructor, washed his clothes, gave him rubdowns, looked after his wardrobe, carried his baggage the length and breadth of the country while we were on exhibition tours, and was at his beck and call every minute of the day.

Good Training Given

"Now if that isn't good training for anyone, I'd like to know what it is," he said with a smile, as he lighted a fresh cigaret from the stub of the old one. Thoughtfully flicking at a bit of ash, he continued:

"When I first started, I thought of sumo only as an interesting competitive sport. However, gradually I realized that to become a successful sumo wrestler I had first to build up my character.

"When you come to seriously think about it, sumo is certainly a most impressive sport. It has a history as old as that of Japan herself. It's always been a national sport and the most representative sport in Japan, and it is historically associated with the military arts.

"Moreover, the fundamental object of the art of sumo is the training of the mind and heart, the cultivation of a vigorous spirit and the developing of the body. In other words, to become a successful sumo wrestler you have to have physical endurance, indomitable courage, serenity of mind, and all the other things I used to hear about as being traditional attributes of the samurai.

"Of course I don't pretend to possess all these attributes to any great degree yet, but I hope to some day. Anyway I've learned that it's something you can't just ape. You've got to really believe in it and live it.

"I'm not explaining this very well," he hastened to add, "but you know what I'm trying to drive at. It's that I've had to discard all superficialities and reach down to the fundamental. Most of us have it in us. It's just a case of discovering it and making use of it."

Exhibition Tours Made

Exhibition tours throughout the country take up a great deal of the wrestlers' time and are a source of great pleasure to Ozaki who enjoys travelling. In recent years these tours have extended to the Continent, when for the three months of June, July and August the wrestlers have gone on a combined comfort and exhibition trip to various parts of Chosen, Manchoukuo and China. Especially the people of Chosen, Mr. Ozaki stated, are great sumo enthusiasts.

"In all, we're in Tokyo only about 100 days of the year," he said, "from the end of December through January, and then from the end of April through May. Our spring tournament takes place in January and the summer one in May. The rest of the time we are usually travelling about, either together to the larger cities or in groups to the smaller places."

Going back to the subject of sumo training, Mr. Ozaki explained that the average period of training before the juryo rank is attained is about five years. Haguroyama, one of the present champions, is said to have required only two and a half years but his was an exceptional case. Most aspirants drop out after a year or so and only a small percentage persevere to the end of the training period.

Kiichiro Ozaki

"All that is behind me now," he said. "Now I have my own apprentice to fetch and carry for me. Besides the daily practice of 30 minutes or so, during which I also help instruct the juniors, I am at leisure most of the time. Of course right now there's this big tournament, and that's a headache, but I try not to worry so much. After all, you can't do more than your level best."

When reference was made to his 6 feet 3 inches of muscle, with not an ounce of superfluous flesh, Mr. Ozaki remarked:

"I used to weigh around 205 pounds but recently I've managed to 'slim' down to 190 pounds. The minimum weight limit is 19 kan, or around 157 pounds, and minimum height is 5 feet 5 inches. There aren't any maximum limits. There have been some sumo wrestlers over 7 feet tall while others have weighed 57 kan, or 470 pounds!

"Some sumo men, like myself for instance, are all brawn, while others run to fat. Oh, I don't think I'll ever get fat," he protested.

"Sure, I eat anything," he replied. "I've never bothered about diets. The only requirement is that we eat plenty of good, wholesome food as wrestling is hard work.

"There are three other Nisei boys here, one from Los Angeles and two from Honolulu, undergoing training. I hear there were four before me but they returned to their homes for family reasons."

Mr. Ozaki's one great regret is his inability to let his parents know of his success. "Anyway they will know that I'm doing my best. Maybe you'll think this an exaggerated statement, but I'm struggling not only for my own sake but for the honor of fellow Japanese abroad. That's why I hope I will make the makuuchi rank in the very near future."

The Hypocrisy of Britain

(Continued From Page 4)

discriminatory restrictions were at the same time imposed on later Indian arrivals and on their wives and children.

In 1897 in Natal, an examination system directed against Indian immigrants was instituted as a result of which Indians were, to all intents and purposes, excluded from that province. The arbitrary examinations, not unlike those later adopted in Australia, included many questions in which the free use of Greek or obsolete English terms, unintelligible even to the average Briton, intentionally made them beyond the comprehension of any would-be Indian immigrants. Only too clearly was this examination system planned with the object of denying them entry.

Doors Closed to Indians

In 1907 the Transvaal followed Natal's example and adopted various measures whereby its doors were practically closed to Indian immigrants. This province, moreover, ordered the compulsory finger-printing of all Indians residents within its borders under the pretext that this measure was necessary to prevent the illegal entry of unauthorized Indian immigrants.

When the Union of South Africa came into being in 1910 it continued, on a broader scale, the exclusion policy against the Indians which had been previously instituted by the individual component states and provinces. In 1913 a new immigration act covering the whole Union was adopted. By this act the arbitrary language test first instituted in Natal was imposed on prospective Indian immigrants throughout the Union with the result that the doors of all the enormous territories comprising British South and East Africa, were practically closed to further Indian immigration. Furthermore, in a measure plainly directed against the industrious Indian communities already settled down in Africa the Union's Minister of Home Affairs was given authority "to exclude any people or any community that, by economic reason, or due to difference in the standard of living or in habits and customs, is believed to be undesirable to the Union of South Africa."

By such means immigration from India to South Africa was stopped and all Indians, with the sole exception of a small highly educated minority who had already acquired domiciliary rights in South or East Africa, were effectively barred from the Union. What is more, according to the terms of this Immigration Act, Indian residents within the Union of South Africa were, and still are, prohibited from travelling freely from one province of the Union to another except where they have an established residence in the province to which they desire to proceed. Natal and Cape Provinces even go so far as to impose the language test on Indians coming in from other states or provinces of the Union, even when they possess this residential qualification.

(To Be Concluded)

NIPPON WOMEN HELP RANI OF JANSI CORPS

Lakshmi Says Her Followers Are Greatly Encouraged by Various Ladies Guilds

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, January 14.—The assistance rendered by Japanese women's organizations to the Indian Women's Corps was gratefully acknowledged by Dr. Swaminathan Lakshmi, head of the Women's Organization of the Rani of Jansi Regiment, when she met a group of journalists at a certain place in Burma on January 11. She stated that many of the members of the Women's Corps were devoting their spare time to the study of the Japanese language.

Dr. Lakshmi accompanied Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, when he moved his Government into Burma to prepare the final stage of India's battle against the British in India.

Since she came to Burma Dr. Lakshmi, has been preoccupied with the training of the members of the Women's Corps.

"We, Indian women, would not allow ourselves to be influenced by any outside pressure," Dr. Lakshmi said when she met the newspaper men. She continued:

"The desire to fight for our mother country at the side of the Indian National Army prompted us to organize the Women's Corps. The existence of the corps is an eloquent testimony to the fact that the Indian people in East Asia are working as a body to gain India's independence.

"Our sole desire is to cooperate in the task of liberating our mother country. We think that we are capable of emulating the deeds of Queen Lakshmi Bai. In this way we are all determined to go to the firing lines.

"We are subjecting ourselves to the same strict discipline and training undergone by the men in the Azad Hind Army so that we may be equal to the task before us.

"Many members of the Women's Corps are devoting their spare time to the study of the Japanese language. We gain great encouragement from the assistance rendered to us by the women's organizations in various East Asiatic Nations. Mrs. Tomi Kora of Japan, Mrs. Phibun, wife of Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister of Thailand, and Mrs. Ba Maw, wife of the Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, are offering us their support.

"I will give some examples to illustrate the intensity of the patriotism of the women who desire to be enrolled into our corps. Immediately after the Netaji came to East Asia, a newly married man wanted to join the Indian National Army. But he was anxious about his wife. When she realized this, she urged him to volunteer for service with the Indian National Army, after stressing that the independence of their mother country was the most important thing for them.

"It so happened that at that time our corps had come into existence. They held consultations, and it was decided that she should join the women's corps. That woman is with us today.

"A girl of 15 offered to join our corps. However, as she was too young for service, we had to refuse her application. Undaunted, she sent a letter to the Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, asking him for permission to become a flier attached to the Indian National Army. If she could not become a flier, she desired to be admitted into the women's corps, she declared. Finally, the Netaji allowed this girl to join our corps.

"I trust that from these instances one will be able to understand our feelings.

"I have not had the honor of meeting Japanese women leaders and I regret this profoundly. We have a profound respect for Japanese women who are really great, as they are the mothers of the Japanese soldiers who are so strong.

"We are looking forward to the day when our mother country will be at peace and we shall see our friends in Japan."

SPEEDY DRIVE ON JAPAN BY ANTI-AXIS DEMANDED

'Nippon Must Not Be Allowed To Gain Time,' Says British Commentator

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—"Do not give time to Japan" is the burden of the Philippic delivered on two occasions last week by Simon Harcourt-Smith, well-known British radio commentator. His theme is that the anti-Axis forces should not allow Japan to gain time while they are preoccupied with the offensive on Germany.

In his article in the January 4 issue of the Daily Mail, Harcourt-Smith warned against giving time to Japan, and on January 9 he wrote in the Sunday Dispatch: "Don't forget our enemy, Japan."

His argument is that there are many myopic persons in England who believe that since the anti-Axis forces can attend to Japan at their leisure as soon as they have settled with Germany, there is no need to rush things. Nothing could be more dangerously erroneous than this conception, he says.

Every day, every minute Japan within her vast Empire is increasing her fighting strength, while the difficulties before the anti-Axis forces are steadily mounting. It is certain that in a few years Japan will be able to build up a position of unbeatable security, he added.

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TOKYO. SUNDAY. JANUARY 16. 1944

Unite and Let Rule

"Unite and let rule" is the keynote of Japan's policy, standing in diametric opposition to the "divide and rule" policy of the Western imperialists. The latest of the many evidences of this contrast is to be seen in the recent news that a preparatory committee has commenced activities for the formation of a New National Service Organ in Java. This body, which is scheduled to be formally launched on March 1, is to supersede the Poetera, the organization of the Indonesians through which they have previously cooperated with the Japanese Military Administration, while simultaneously the Overseas Chinese Federation is to be thoroughly reorganized in preparation for its participation in the New National Service Organ. The Eurasian element in the population of Java is likewise reported to be making preparations to participate in the new organization.

This merging of the Indonesian, Chinese, and Eurasian elements in a single organization for the purpose of cooperating in the political administration of the country marks the first occasion in the history of Java when a united citizenry has faced a common national task. It is an auspicious augury of the increasingly great responsibility which the peoples of Java are beginning to take in shaping the political destiny of their land, a responsibility which had been denied them by their former Dutch masters but which has been encouraged and brought to fruition under the new dispensation brought by Japan.

In common with the Anglo-American despoilers of other parts of Asia, the Dutch imperialists in Java had consistently pursued the policy of "divide and rule" in order to secure their dominant power and to vitiate any opposition to their economic exploitation. To this end, while keeping a strict monopoly of political control for themselves, the Dutch had kept alive as much as possible the lines of division between the different elements of Java's population. Rural Indonesians, urban Indonesians, Chinese, Arabs, Eurasians—each were encouraged to maintain their separate communities, each were given different civic rights, each were given different educational opportunities or different degrees of lack of educational opportunities, all to the end that a divided population would the more readily submit to Dutch domination.

All this has been changed since Japan swept the Dutch out of their usurped East Indian domains. The Indonesians, Chinese, Eurasians, and all elements in the local population are being enabled to forge themselves into a unified society and a unified body politic so that they may secure increasing political responsibility which can be exercised in the pursuit of their own welfare. The East Indies is casting off the vestiges of its former status as a colonial serf and is rapidly assuming the character of a self-respecting Asiatic entity finding its prosperity and well-being in working cooperatively with friendly neighboring countries as an integral unit of a new and united Greater East Asia. The impending formation of the New National Service Organ in Java is only one of the countless evidences of this new trend.

"Divide and rule" was the policy of the old regime, but "unite and let rule" is veritably the demonstrated policy of Japan toward all the peoples whom it is in her power to help.

Disillusions of the Dissident French

The Committee for French National Liberation has now found out for itself that it is becoming more and more negligible in the eyes of the Anglo-Saxons, just as negligible indeed as the foreign governments who have found refuge in London. In the same manner as these foreign governments have been used to recruit their nationals who were either in America or England at the beginning of the war, the De Gaulle regime has served, is serving and will serve solely for the purpose of supplying the Anglo-Saxons with the sorely needed troops which will enable the latter to spare the lives of their own men. As long as Giraud and other French dissidents take the lead in this respect, they will meet with the approval of both London and Washington, but if it comes to discussing international politics, they soon realize that their opinion is not only unwanted but that the Anglo-Saxons act as if they were non-existent.

This situation is clearly depicted in the latest news coming from Europe. For example, the Moniteur, reflecting the views of the Vichy Government, says in an editorial that with the activities displayed by both the Anglo-Saxons and the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean becoming more and more positive, the Algiers Committee fears that the rights of the French Empire are gradually disappearing.

In fact, the Anglo-Saxons who have seized French Africa have directed their attention to the Near East and particularly to Syria, where in all probability, the recent disturbances were due to the hand of their intelligence service. Whilst on this subject, it is to be remembered that England has always coveted Syria, which she wanted to incorporate to Palestine so as to have direct access to the oil fields in Mosul, Mesopotamia. It is also to be recalled that the rising of the Druse tribes in Lebanon against French authority a few years ago was instigated by the British intelligence service and that the famed adventurer Colonel Lawrence was probably the foremost leader of that particular rising. France was then the ally of England. Now that the Anglo-Saxons have, for the time being, a free hand in the Mediterranean, it goes without saying that they are acting as they please, and that all the remonstrances made on the subject by the Algiers Committee will be of no avail.

The Algiers Committee should know by this time that all its protests are in vain when the Anglo-Saxons have already decided upon the disappearance of the French Empire for their sole benefit.

From the previously mentioned article in the Moniteur, it can furthermore be seen that the Algiers Committee is a hotbed of internal strife, and that existing controversies are not only political in nature but that they are military as well. The situation is so precarious that even the most ardent supporters of De Gaulle acknowledge it as such. For example, the order recently given by De Gaulle to extend the duration of military service has caused an uproar among Giraud's generals, so much so that many have abandoned the Algiers Committee. On the other hand, the measures taken by Giraud in favor of his own supporters have been branded as open acts of rebellion by the De Gaulle clique, with the result that at the end of December, the Algiers Committee found itself in danger of collapsing.

From these facts we may conclude that fresh troubles have arisen among the French dissidents. No doubt the Anglo-Saxons will take advantage of the situation, but it is in the meantime certain that Giraud is proving to be more and more a thorn in the side of the Anglo-Americans who, from all appearances, do not seem to be quite able to control his activities, and who, for that very reason, seem to be intent upon suppressing him. A hint to this effect has been given in an article which has recently appeared in an Anglo-American paper called "Radio." The article in question insinuates that Giraud's successor might eventually be Delattre de Tassigny or Juin. The first named was taken prisoner by the Germans immediately after the Anglo-American landing in North Africa when he tried to cross the Pyrenees with a few of his followers. Since then, he has escaped from France and has recently arrived in North Africa. It is said, moreover, that he has the support of the Communists. As for Juin, he is commander-in-chief of the French dissident forces in southern Italy.

Be that as it may, there is no possible doubt but that with two elements of this kind, the Anglo-Americans will be in a better position to exercise their control, rather than with a Giraud irreconcilable to the views of De Gaulle and who is exasperated by the attitude of authority taken by the latter.

One can, therefore, expect to see a duality in the command of the French dissident forces, either a De Tassigny or a Juin in the military domain, added to De Gaulle who will retain the authority which Giraud now contests. It goes without saying that De Gaulle will always be, for the Anglo-Saxons, a perfectly inoffensive element, inasmuch as he owes everything to them, and that consequently his personal initiative will never go beyond the instructions which he will receive. With De Gaulle, the price of treason is indelibly marked.

Such is the present situation of the French dissidents who pretend to be accomplishing the liberation of France. All that can be said is that, muzzled as they are by the Anglo-Saxons, it would be preferable for them to refrain from using the word "liberation." Moreover, when it comes to speaking of the freedom of France, they should realize that they are only cat's-paws in the Anglo-Saxon game which consists in placing France under tutelage after having seized her empire.

The Hypocrisy of Britain

Policy of Exploitation, Ostracism and Oppression Followed Toward Indian Subjects

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Part I

Britain's perennial talk of liberty and freedom continues unabated. Britain's refrain that the present war is fought by the anti-Axis camp in defense of Liberty, Freedom and Democracy is chanted ad nauseam. But no slightest change is apparent in the fundamental attitude of the British people or their rulers to those whom they call the colored races. They continue to regard the peoples of these races, whether in Africa, Arabia, Indonesia, the South Seas, Asia, or elsewhere as predestined slaves to the Anglo-Saxon. Overtly and covertly they persist in their efforts to prevent all these peoples, who together constitute by far the larger half of humanity, from attaining or enjoying any real freedom, and work unceasingly to frustrate any movement that might tend to elevate their international prestige or improve their social position.

Winston Spenser Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain, gave Britain's game away himself, and plainly revealed that Britain has no intention of modifying her attitude toward the Asiatic races, when he bluntly asserted, in reply to a question, that the Atlantic Charter did not apply to regions outside Europe. The most cursory survey into the treatment accorded by Britain to her own Indian subjects within her colonies suffices to betray Britain's underlying policy toward the peoples of Asia.

Colored Peoples Oppressed

In all parts of the British Empire the colored peoples, including Britain's Indian subjects, are exploited, ostracized and oppressed, where it is not possible to exclude them altogether for no apparent reason other than that their skin is of a somewhat darker hue than that of their British subjects. They are denied the right of free entry into the great open spaces of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Where they succeed in obtaining admittance they are not only subjected to severe and discriminatory restrictions as to their place of domicile, the acquisition of land or real estate and other property, but their civil liberties are drastically curtailed, and they are everywhere treated as despised and undesirable social outcasts.

The bitter irony of it does not make it less tragic for the unfortunate victims, that throughout Britain's vast colonial possessions the native peoples, together with Indian immigrants, who are alike component members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and subjects of the British king, are nowhere given the full privileges of citizenship of the British Empire, but continue to suffer without redress under the most vicious discriminatory ill-treatment and oppression meted out to them by their white co-citizens, the while Britain's facile talk of Liberty and Freedom in the abstract goes on in unceasing flow.

When, in the last world war as in the present raging hostilities, Britain stands in need of India's inexhaustible manpower and vast natural resources to prosecute her far reaching and aggressive plans, she does not hesitate to dispense the most fulsome flattery to India's princes and leaders, nor to hold out the most glowing promises to the Indian people, provided only they continue amenable to her schemes. Britain's conduct after the last war, however, when India was given the curb of the Rowlatt Act instead of the promised freedom, is sufficient proof that Britain has no slightest intention of keeping such promises once the emergency is over. The promises are all too plainly given only to achieve the immediate British end of gaining India's aid in time of need, of obtaining the sacrifice of Indian blood and Indian treasure, without any quid pro quo.

Examples Legion

Examples disclosing the basic characteristics of British policy toward all colored peoples within her Empire are legion. Those which follow chiefly concern the treatment meted out to Britain's Indian subjects in Australia and more especially in Africa. They are all taken from actual facts, and serve to illustrate Britain's ineradicable racial complex.

In Australia, for example, an Immigration Act was passed in 1901 according to the terms of which prospective immigrants were required to pass a language test. Included in the tests was the dictation of not less than fifty words whose selection was left to the discretion of the examination committee. In practice this left the examiners sufficient leeway to include words in ancient Scottish and other obsolete dialect, well calculated to surpass the comprehension of any prospective immigrant from Asia no matter how excellent his command of English. By this artfully deceptive expedient the act achieved its plainly intended purpose: the practical exclusion of all immigrants of Chinese and Indian origin from Australia, under the "White" Australia principle. Anglo-Saxons constitute 95 per cent of the entire Australian population. Their whole egocentric philosophy of life is based on blind racial prejudice and on their pathological racial superiority complex. Material comfort and prosperity at the expense of no matter what other people are their prime concern. In pursuit of this material well-being they judge all matters from their own utilitarian, selfish point of view without the slightest concern for the rights or welfare of others.

These Australians, whose total number is only seven millions, or less than the population of Tokyo alone, maintain exclusive control over a vast and all but empty island continent covering 3,000,000 square miles, harboring immense undeveloped natural resources. Yet, even while the Australians bar the doors of this rich, undeveloped, all but empty continent against the peoples of the neighboring over-populated countries of Asia, they continue to join in the meaningless British chorus of defence of democracy and welfare of humanity.

Indians Resentful

It can, therefore, scarcely be surprising to anyone that the Indians, themselves British subjects, harshly oppressed by the British in their own country and denied the right to emigrate to Australia, harbor the most explosive resentment against the British. "Justice" and "righteousness" are words that drop very easily from Anglo Saxon lips, but the "White" Australia principle is the very negation of justice and righteousness, and is but one more example of the scant regard in which these principles are held by the British in the execution of their Empire policies. The British themselves cannot but be uneasily aware that it is this flouting of the most elementary principles of justice by Britain in carrying out her aggressive and exclusive Empire policies that is responsible for the aggravation of the anti-British movement in India, and in the final analysis for the outbreak of the present war itself.

The treatment accorded to the Indian communities in British South and East Africa, where the Indian is ostracized and subjected to the most viciously discriminatory treatment, affords an even more glaring example of Britain's conception of "justice" for Asiatic peoples within his Empire. Politically the Indians in Africa are denied the franchise. Economically, they suffer under the most wantonly discriminatory restrictions on the free conduct of their legitimate business, while the right to acquire land either by lease or purchase is either completely withheld or rigorously limited by arbitrary and discriminative laws. Socially, they are segregated from the white communities, free choice of a place of residence is denied them, and everywhere they are treated approximately as pariahs. Furthermore, innumerable impediments are placed in the way of further Indian immigration into British Africa. Yet the Indians were originally brought into South and East Africa by the British to fill a British need.

People Exploited

After the British invaded South and East Africa and spread themselves over the enormous areas they now occupy, labor shortage constituted a serious problem to the white invaders. The apathy of the native peoples, never prone to hard work, plus their low grade of intelligence, rendered them practically useless as laborers. Recourse was, therefore, had to India's inexhaustible manpower, and laborers were brought in from India under contract by the white colonists of Africa. The flourishing plantations of Natal and the Kenya Railway were alike the result of this efficient contract Indian labor. According to the terms of their contracts these contract Indian laborers were naturally privileged to settle down in Africa as immigrants after the expiration of their contract term. No sooner, however, was the back-breaking work for which they had been brought in completed than their utterly selfish British task masters had no further use for them, and a concerted movement was started to force these Indians out of the communities in which they had earned the right to establish themselves in all good faith. A variety of the most irksome and

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News Behind the News

By MASAO DODO

Roosevelts Man Friday

[Editor's Note:—The following is the concluding part of Masao Dodo's article on the changing pattern of America's home front as viewed through the role of Harry Hopkins.]

Part II

The biggest political concern of all the Democratic Party leaders of the United States at the moment is the Party's National Convention scheduled to take place this summer. The mere thought of it gives them the worst jitters—since when most of them find it difficult to answer. And their political worries invariably sharpen into a personal distrust of "that Man Friday Hopkins in the White House." Hence the talk about a Congressional drive for his ouster. (See the Nippon Times, January 8.)

In this deep-seated distrust, the thought of every Democratic leader turns, just as invariably, to an episode in the Party's National Convention of 1940. The protagonist of that episode was the gaunt figure of Harry Hopkins, leaning against the window of a room in Chicago's Blackstone Hotel, receiving and dismissing, one after another, the eager advices and urgent requests of those Party moguls who, thought they were engineering "the biggest American show." About him was all the usual diffidence, with slouched shoulders, sunken eyes, thin hair, pallid and sallow face, quiet voice, halting words and general indifference. And yet the callers came away with the undeniable feeling that here was the man who was the real engineer of the whole show.

The show itself turned out to be one of the most disgraceful farces in the history of America's party politics. Everything had been prearranged by Hopkins for the smooth working out of the Convention plans toward Roosevelt's renomination for his third Presidential candidacy. The majordomo of the farce, appointed by Hopkins, was Chicago's notorious Mayor Ed Kelly, conspicuously surrounded by a corps of his gorilla-like bodyguards and plying busily between Blackstone Hotel and the Convention floor to carry out the details of Hopkins' orders. Scores of Chicago's hoodlums had been mustered and stood ready in the outer corridor of the Convention Hall—ready with demonstration placards to march down the aisles of the assembly floor at a moment's notice from Mayor Kelly. How Chairman Barclay's premature mention of Roosevelt's name and the fainting of a woman threw the elaborate plans all awry and how the hired hoodlum-demonstrators missed the cue and further bungled up the show were two of the many tales of that 1940 Democratic National Convention that are remembered with chagrin and disgust by all Democratic leaders to this day.

Held Rein Through Show

Disgrace or no disgrace, Harry Hopkins held the rein throughout the show and brought it to the conclusion as specifically ordered by his Boss Roosevelt. His tacit authority could never be assailed by the disgruntled Party leaders. Their discontent was the harder to contain because of their realization that they themselves were the nation's law-makers who had placed all the pork-barrel and hush money in the Chief Executive's hand which in turn entrusted the purse string to Harry Hopkins.

A more sagacious onlooker would have remarked: "What are they all so het up about? Congress gave Franklin the purse and Harry controls the purse string. And the people ought to know this is a buyer's market."

So it was—a buyer's market. The country had more than plenty to sell in goods and services. And the only accountable buyer in the field was the United States Government. Neither war-ridden Europe nor debt-laden Latin America had any money. Japan had been virtually excluded from the field, already for half a year, by America's abrogation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. Such was the picture in the summer of 1940 when the American people had to concede, willy nilly, the dominant position of Roosevelt's Man Friday Hopkins over the entire New Deal structure.

Between then and now, much water has flowed under the bridge across which the United States has journeyed. And the American bridge was burned to ugly cinders by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Looking back across the eventful span of four years, the Democratic Party leaders are aghast at the tremendous change that their position has undergone. In the old days of 1940, Roosevelt's Man Friday was after all their man, too, inasmuch as it was he who was the most efficiently instrumental for the decade-long New Deal supremacy. In 1944, America's political market is no longer a buyer's. Neither in goods nor services, the country has very much left to sell to the Government. Roosevelt still has the purse which is larger than ever. But now he has to coax the people to respond to his bids. America's domestic politics has become a seller's market. And in the role of a coaxing buyer, his Man Friday Hopkins' chances of continued success have become extremely dubious.

Wartime Needs Grow

The list of America's wartime needs that require urgent entreaties has grown suddenly long over the year-end. A Buenos Aires Domei dispatch (See the Nippon Times, January 11) names a few more important items. Other reports add countless more. The tax rate needs raising. More people have to be induced into war industries. The farmers have to be coaxed to produce more food at the prices at which they are reluctant to produce. More goods and services have to be dug out of the strongly entrenched Black Markets. Organized labor has to be pacified with more inviting baits. And over all, the general inflationary trends call for drastic curbing. Roosevelt still holds the purse and his Man Friday Hopkins still controls the purse string. But they are hard put to it to use their power of squandering without inviting disaster.

Underneath all these difficulties turns the Leviathan worm of politics. And this happens to be the year of the major elections involving the President, the entire membership in the House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate, most of the 48 State Governors, almost all the State legislatures, and countless other public posts. Republican resurgence, too, is already evident. It is here that the National Conventions of America's two major political parties assume the grave aspect of a Rubicon for every politician who has any part to play on the wartime American scene. The Democratic Party leaders are now asking themselves: Should they let Harry Hopkins pull them around by the nose when crossing that Rubicon this year? Or should they try to put over a different show this time under a different manager? It is under this searching query that the Congressional drive for his ouster is reported to be hatching.

(End)

Andres Bonifacio's Decalogue

Popularization of Ten Precepts Gave Tagalog Status of National Language

By JOSE P. SANTOS
Special to the Nippon Times

Jose P. Santos was the winner of the 1941 Commonwealth Literary Contest in History.

That the Japanese have shown great interest in publicizing in their own country the good teachings and great principles advocated by the foremost Filipino patriots is demonstrated in two instances wherein the Decalogue of Andres Bonifacio was twice translated into Nippongo, as can be read in this article.

And that the Decalogue of Andres Bonifacio, more popularly known by the title Katungkulang Gagawin ng mga Anak ng L. Ll. B., was the torch that blazed the trial to a national language, is proven in the history of his times and in subsequent events. It is not, as is popularly believed, the Kartilya ng Katipunan ("Primer of the Katipunan") of Emilio Jacinto, nor the Florante at Laura of Balagtas, that gave to Tagalog the status of a national language: it was, rather, the Sampung Aral ("The Ten Precepts") drawn up on the organization of the Katipunan. This assertion is based on the plain fact that prior to Jacinto's Kartilya, Andres Bonifacio wrote his now famous Decalogue—with the two-fold purpose of serving the members of the Katipunan as Doctrine and of providing the people with a national moral code.

Inspired Jacinto

Bonifacio's Decalogue, in turn, gave Emilio Jacinto inspiration to write the Kartilya which came to be recognized as the Constitution of the Katipunan. It was this same Decalogue that inspired Jacinto to study and write in our own sweet native tongue where he had previously written and poetized in the Spanish language. From such beginnings, Tagalog came to attain its status of official language inside the Katipunan and outside.

Now, these Ten Precepts of the Katipunan first received their due need of praise and appreciation from Mr. Manuel L. Quezon in a speech of his on November 29, 1929, when he said, "Andres Bonifacio, the man and hero, has left behind no more living image of himself than his Ten Precepts or Ten Commandments which set forth the duties of sons of a Fatherland." Further, that "the Decalogue of Bonifacio, if observed by every Filipino as its author had observed it, will suffice to mold our country into a model for the entire world to emulate."

We may also quote the late Hermenegildo Cruz, well-known biographer of Balagtas, who made a study entitled "Andres Bonifacio, Writer and Poet." Said he: "If the 'Last Farewell' assured to Rizal a niche in the Hall of Poetry, so did the Decalogue establish Bonifacio firmly as a poet; for, although it was written in prose, the work presents lofty sentiments and principles in clear, beautiful, and choice expressions.

"The Decalogue itself, entitled Katungkulang Gakawin ng mga Anak ng Bayan is an irrefutable confirmation of my assertion. In a few sentences, numbering only two hundred and five, Bonifacio succeeded in presenting the fundamental principles, and ideas of love for one's Native Land, for Humanity, for Liberty and for Independence, which it took Rizal two volumes and scores of poems and essays to express and disseminate among his countrymen."

But more than any other Filipino, it was General Artemio Ricarte Vibora who made the greatest exertions toward popularizing Bonifacio's Decalogue, by having it translated into several languages. He it was who first translated the work into Nippongo, and after sending me a copy of his translation, he requested to try my best to have it translated into various other languages.

Translated Into Spanish

Earlier than the Japanese translation, however, the Decalogue had been translated into Spanish by Epifanio de los Santos, to whom we are indebted for the copy we have of the Spanish version. This translation was, truly, the very first, and served as the basis for other translations, such as that into English by Leo Fisher, into French by Cecilio Apostol, into German by Dr. Cecilio Lopez, into Chinese by Guillermo Cua, into Bombay by Nanik of the Oriental Bazar of Tarlac, into Japanese by General Ricarte and T. Tagashira, into Macao by Kuon Po, into Bikol by Ricardo Llamas, into Pampangan by Santos C. Santos and the Hon. Zoilo Hilario, into Hiligaynon by Abe S. Gonzales, into Samar-Leyte Visayan by the late Hon. Norberto Romualdez, into Pangasinan by Atty. Felixberto B. Viray and Timoteo G. Macaraeg, into Iloko by Mrs. Aquilina de Santos, into Taosug (Sulu) by Benjamin Abubakar, into Italian by Professors Guillermo E. Tolentino and Diosdado Lorenzo of the School of Fine Arts, University of the Philippines, into Sebu Visayan by Isidro Abad, and into other Tagalog versions from the Spanish and English by Hermenegildo Cruz, Arsenio R. Afan, Emilio L. Siongko, Osmundo A. Ramos, Gen. Artemio Ricarte Vibora, and the Pagkakaisa, Mabuhay, Mabuhay Weekly, Taliba, etc. Other English translations were made by Dr. Leandro Fernandez, Camilo Osias, Eufronio M. Alip, Charles Edward Russell, and others, including the Philippines Herald, The Sunday Tribune, the Tribune Magazine, Unitas, the Tribune, etc.

More Than 33 Translations

To summarize, the Decalogue of Andres Bonifacio has had, according to our study, more than 33 translations into different languages, of which there is one each in French, Chinese, Macao, Bombay, Spanish, German, Iloko, Leyte-Samar, Hiligaynon, Bikol, Sebuano; two each in Japanese, Pangasinan, Pampangan, and Italian; nine in English; in addition to eight or nine other versions in Tagalog.

At Yokohama, Japan, each time the birthday of Bonifacio was observed, the climax of the program was the Decalogue as translated into Tagalog by General Ricarte, read by his grandson.

When Tagalog came to be the official language, and up to the establishment of the Aguinaldo government, Mabini himself contributed to the spread of Tagalog, his first step toward this direction being the translation into Tagalog of his own Programa Constitucional de la Republica Filipina, which he entitled Panukala sa Pagkakana nang Republika nang Pilipinas.

The Decalogue of Andres Bonifacio, written in Tagalog, has thus been widely circulated and publicized though the original MS has not to date been published in printed form.

Herewith is an English translation of the Decalogue of Andres Bonifacio made by Dr. Leandro H. Fernandez of the University of the Philippines.

Obligations of Z. LL. B

1. Worship the Creator with all thy heart.
2. Remember always that by loving thy native land, thou truly worshipest Him, for in so doing thou truly lovest thy fellowmen.
3. Engrave in thy heart that it is a great honor and privilege to give thy life for the redemption of they country from slavery.
4. Serenity, patience, forbearance, and trust in a given work make possible the accomplishment of any worthy objective.
5. Uphold the orders and plans

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